# Southwest



# Sentinel.

VOLUME XXI.

Attorney at Law,

Office in Broadway Motel Building.

Attorney at Law,

Attorney at Law.

Mhysicians - Surgeons.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Jeckson's Drug Stors, Sliver CUT, New Mexico.

Physician and Surgeon.

Physicians and Surgeons,

Churches.

Miscellaneous.

Notary Public.

Office at Post Office, Silver City. - Bew Mexico.

Notary Public.

Office in Silver City National Bank

Real Estate, Mining, Loan and Collection Agent

Notary Public for Grant county, N. M. Con-issioner of Doeds for Arizona Vergitory. 4D ands of real actuse on hand and bought and

WILLIAM F. LORENZ,

JAS S. GARTER.

JAMES CORBIN.

and surgeon.

SILVER CITY.

T. F. CONWAY.

. ILVER CITY .

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A.

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- Phu

CHANG GYRY LILLEY

mags. Members of the attend. C. U. BELL, Sec.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

NO. 36

#### Official Directory. Altorneys at Law. EEDEBALS RAIL STANCHETA, Attorneys at Law. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, Criminal law a specialty. Office, cor. Texas and Spring streets. SILVER CITY. · NEW MEXICO C. G. BELL, Attorney at Law. SILVER CITY. . BELL & WRIGHT. Attorneys. STLYER CITY - -PICHMOND P. BARNES. Attorney at Law. BILVER CITY. SEW MEXICO. H. L. PICKETT, . Clerk Supreme Clerk Supreme C Attorney at Law, Knaobel. SHAYER CITY ..... JAMES B. PIELDER.

## GRANT COUNTY

And Silver City Pabl a Handsome Attorney at Law, Compliment by the Bureau of Immigration of This Territory.

A Brief Resume of the Work. The Bureau of Immigration, through its afficient secretary, Max Frost, of Santa Fe, has just issued a handsome hand-Offen over Aaron nehuta a store, on Bullard Street book of 344 pages, showing the resourc-...NEW MEXICO es, climate, geography, geology, history, statistics and future prospects of this Territory up to December 15, 1893. The work is embellished with fine engrav-SILVER CITY . NEW MEXICO ings of the principal cities, mountains, valleys, mining camps, ranches, fruit farms and the numerous beautiful scenes and pleasure resorts which abound in this salubrious climate and future elderade of the southwest.

A flattering tribute is paid to Grant County's wealth producing resources, her incomparable sanitary advantages, benutiful scenery, broad ranges, bright, rapid rivers and enterprising people. We are credited with 200,000 head of United States—for to-day the United States—for to-day the County's wealth producing resources, our ranges; an annual production of movement is restional in its scope \$1,000,000 in gold bullion and \$800,000 in and interests—should onite in an tiffiee at Balley's Brug Store; room at Dr. Bulley's residence. New Mexico. silver ore, besides righ mines of lead, effort to obtain a worthy result st copper, opale, turquoise and other rare and valuable genetones.

We find the following in regard to Silver City:

The county seat a Silver City, stuated at the foot of Pinos Altos, in the beautiful Chihushua valley. All the northern half of the county and parts of Secorro county and Arizona are directly tributary to it. and it outfits dozens of surrounding camps. It lies at the end of a besnel line of the Santa Ferond, and edjoys the silvantages accruing to every large supply depot Its banks, court house, hospitals, stores, public schools, hotels and other buildings of a public and semi-public character would do credit to an eastern county Calls answered night and day. BILVER CITY, . . NEW MEXICO. Office next deay to Broadway Rotel.
64LVER CITY, NEW MEXtor would do credit to an eastern county seat. Since the opening of the Santa Rita copper mines in 1800 it has been a town site, but the energy of the last decade has done more for its advancement. California, Colorado, Idaho, Kan-O. R. S. S. Sty Chapter No. S. O. E. S. Meets every ist and 3rd Thesdays in each month at Rissonic Hall. Mus. C. S. Wainen, W. M. Mes. Netlly E. Laby, Sec. Holen Lodge, No. 7, Robelah Degree, Startings-second and fourth Friday nights in rest mouth, at hall of t. S. Tiffany Lodge No. 13, ever Post Office.

WM. S. FARSWORTH, Sec. than all the previous years. Situated as it is, surrounded by mills and concentrators, almost in the very center of the mining region, its stability and proper. mining region, its stability and prospersty are assured. Large business blocks are built or projected, and during the year 1893 about twenty-five business houses and handsome residences were houses and handsome residences were tofore enumerated, to be appoint-O. O. F.
James L. Ridgely Encampment No. 1 meets the 3d and 4th Wolnesdays of cachmonth. Visiting patriarchs cordially invited.

ANDREW STAUDT, C. P.

J. J. KRLLY, Scribe. built within the city limits. It has a ed by the governor of said states built within the city limits. It has a number of civic and social organizations. Its water-works, lying about two miles from town, assure the city not only of a good and pure supply of water, but, as there is a normal pressure in the fire hydrants of 144 pounds to the inch, immunity from the ravages of that danger ous element is certain. The water is pumped to a high reservoir by powerful machinery. It is taken from a tunnel which drifts across bed rock the full width of the valley. Under anything like ordinary circumstances the supply is more than ample. Building material is very cheap as the surrounding mountains furnish lumber and stones of the best character. I. Isaac c. Tiffany Lodge, No. 15, meets at Odd Follows Ball over pust-office, Thursday even agas. Members of the order cordinity invited to attend. FRANK P. JONES. N. G. C. O. F.

Ean Vicente Lodge, No. 5, mosts every dorday night at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting rethers thereof.

A. D. Hoss, N. G.

J. J. KELLY, Sec. Hall. Regular convolutions on 3d Wednesday evening of each mouth. All companions invited to attend.

PRENT B. LADY, Sec.

A. F. & A. M.

Effect Chy Ledge, No. 5, meets at Masonic Hall, over Silver City Nat. Bank, the Thursday evening on or before the full moon each month. All visiting brothers invited to attend.

PERRY B. LADT, Sec. This method of developing a water supply is worthy of a complete and technical description. Space however does not permit this. The water is stopped on the bei rock by sub-drains. The location is in a wide swale or shallow valley isading down from the Pinos Altos towards Silver City. No water whatever runs on the surface. This underdrainage is an important factor in the economic development of the arid west. Silver City is a notable example. Not K. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday nights in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting knights favited.
J. J. SMERTDAN, K. R. & S. A. Meets on the 1st and at Tuesday nights is such mouth, at Masonic Halt. Fellow workmen enrichalty invited. J. M. FRITTER, M. W. ICCAS, Rec. Silver City is a notable example. Not only has she an ample supply for domenonly has she an ample supply for domestic and sanitary purposes of a large city, sot dependent on chance showers, but through her pumping system she is relieved as much as possible from danger

best character.

M. R. Churnew.

Nervices at the church, Broadway, near
the Court House, every Bunday at 11 a. m. and
Ep. m. Sunday School at 3:55 a. m.

REV. J. W. BIRNOCK, Pastor. The court bouse, the hospitals, the fine blocks that line the business streets, the churches, the commodious and comfortable hotels, of which there are four CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Epusopal; near Builard and Ninth. Exv. Edwarm S. Chosa, Rector. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.20 p. m. Sanday School at 10 a. m. All are cordially invited. give the city a metropolitan air. The salubrious christe makes good the local silve the city a metropolitan air. The salubrious chruite makes good the local claim as a amitarium. Situated at about 5,000 feet elevation, at about 35 degrees 15 seconds north latitude, protected by encircling mountains, all the could be encircled by encircling mountains, all the could be encircled by encircling mountains, all the could be entired for. No matter what the about 55 degrees 15 seconds north latitude, protected by encircling mountains, all the could be end of means of decoration, and all most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock may be universal has this fashion become that neither frock may be made the search of more than a unite above the sea. The air is excepted by an elevation of more than a unite above the sea. The nire is tempered by an elevation of more than a unite above the sea. The air is excepted by an elevation of more than a unite above the sea. The mild his interest in life reviving. He will find his interest in life reviving. He will find his interest in life reviving. He will find himself discussing business. He will find himself discussing business to mean the frective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock mar bounted for most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock mar bounted for most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock mar bounted for most first and all most effective too. So universal has this fashion become that neither frock mar bounted for most fifth with the propose in mean from a side of rabbon or pipings OT. VINCENT de DAUL CHURCH. Sunday Services—lat Mass 7 o cock a. m. : 2nd Muss 20 a. m.; Benediction, 3 p. m. Avg. Monix, Paster. Sliver City, - . New Mexico

> Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Award.

and thriving community. Silv

hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque, N. M. for the four days beginning September 16, The present year is proving to be the most remarkable in the history of American irrigation. It has seen a wonderful awakening of popular interest in the cause throughout the east, resulting in the organization of most potential forces for the purpose of cooperat-

National Irrigation Congress.

By the authority of the national

xecutive committee, the fourth

National Irrigation Congress is

ing with the western people; the enactment of well considered irrigation laws in eight states, and the creation of administrative systems in five of them; the recognition of the pressing nature of the problem by the departments of interior and agriculture under whose direction a national board of irrigation has been formed from officials in various departments of the government. These splendid evidences of the

triumphant progress of the irrigation cause demand a large representative and effective session of the irrigation congress in 1896. A further reason for such a gathering is the fact that the presidential campaign of 1896 will be maugurated previous to the assembling of another session of this body, and that it is thus necessary to formulate at Albuquerque the demands which the friends of irrigation will desire to make upon the great political parties of the nation.

In view of the nature of the oppurtunity, a program of extrardinary variety, interest and importance will be arranged, and it is anticipated that this session of the congress will be more widely useful and influential than the previous convention at Salt Lake Albuquerque.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. In accordance with a resolution The county sent is Silver City, situat- of the Third National Irrigation of these miracles the people have re-

States senate and house of representatives, and each governor of a state or territory will be admitted | ance of the advertisement the cut ap-

of the official report of that meet-

By order of the executive com-

[Signed] WM. E. SMYTHE, Chairman. FRED L. ALLES, Secretary.

Nothing is complete without its bit of black. It is a bit of cuming the French have taught us and is most valuable, for it immediately adds the touch we have strived for. No matter what the

after an old Greek sailor who explored | ing to our imperfect fortune.—Horses.

its shores to 1002. to inventors of water gas. A BIRTHDAY.

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a watered shoot;
My heart is like an apple tree
Whose boughs are bent with thicknet fruit;
My heart is like a rainbow shell
That paddles in a halvyon sea;
My heart is gladder than all these
Because my love is come to me.

Raise me a dale of ellir and down: Haise me a date of size and down!
Hang it with vair such purple dyes;
Carve it in down and pomegmentes.
And peaceets with a hundred cres;
Work it in gold and silver grapes.
In leaves and silver feurs-de-lis,
Because the birthday of my life

le come; my love is come to me.

-Christian G. Rossetti.

A CRIME TO LAUGH.

Queer Sunday Laws of 1781 That Still Govern England's Lard's Day. The introduction of the Sunday bill by Lord Hobbouse brings up the fact that we are governed in respect to Sunday observations by an act of the year 1781.

It seems that a Sunday lecture can always be made the subject of prosecution. Some time ago a Sanday lecturer at Leeds was actually sacrilegious enough to make his nadience laugh. The proprictor of the lecture hall was thereupon prosecuted for keeping a disorderly

Music can now be given in the open air on Sunday, but if it is given in a room nothing must be charged for chairs. In other words, it will be possible for any body of men and women to run Sunday concerts and Sunday leetures with the view of making them pay expenses, but not for their own profit.

In the years 1200 and 1201 one Enstace, abbot of Flaye, preached through out England the observance of the Lord's day. He enjoined that no kind of work should be done after the ninth hour on Saturday until sunrise on Monday.

According to the manner of the times his preaching was backed up by miracles. At Boverly a carpenter persisting in finishing a wedge after the ninth hour fell down in paralysis. In the same town a woman went on with her weaving after the ninth hour. Result, par-

alysis, with loss of voice. At Rafferton a man made a loaf and broke it on Sunday morning, blood started from it. At Wakefield a miller, grinding after hours, ground out blood instead of flour.

In Lincolnshire a woman made a loaf and put it in the oven. It remained dough! In the same county a pious woman, finding it was the ninth hour, set aside her loaves. Lo! On Sanday baked without any fire at all.

And yet, the chronicler adds, in spite turned to the holding of markets on the Sunday !- London Queen.

The Birds' Service to Men.

Before many years have passed the legislatures of our states and nation will be forced to some action on the needless destruction of birds. The robins and bluebirds and wrens and the hundreds of glad little singers of the woods and fields have been driven away not merely from the cities, which they used to inhabit, but from the villages on the outskirts, and in some cases from even the isolated hamlets. The increase in insect pests within two or three years betokens a grave danger, and the cheapest and surest way to meet it is to stop killing the birds and let them return and dine upon the moths and caterpillars and the rest of the evil tribe that strip our trees and gardens. It will take many years, at best, to restore them in such numbers as they could be reckoned by a dozen or 20 years ago, but people by ceasing to be sportsmen, or at least by ceasing to kill the birds that are of no use as food, can bring good times back -Exchange.

The Ad. Brought the Cut Back. Str-I lost a valuable eat-lost, strayed or stolen. I advertised for it in a prominent newspaper, but didn't get the cat back. Then I tried The News. You told me, as you put the each for the advertisement in your money drawer, that you had no doubt the cat would see the ad, in The News and come back of herself. Within 88 hours from the appearpeared at my window and scratched to come in. I am not prepared to say whether the cat saw the ad, herself and acted on it or whother some one found her, picked her up and dropped her is my yard after seeing the ad. At any rate the cat came back, and I feel grate-

A Progressive Princess. Mrs. Weldon, the wife of Mr. Frank Weldon of the editorial staff of the Atlanta Constitution, is in correspondence with the Princess Nazle of Cairo, Egypt, with a view to securing an exhibit of the work of the women of Egypt in the woman's exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition. The Princess Nazle, though a Moslem, has abandoned the veil and enjoys more freedom than most Mohammedan women. She is regarded as the most enlightened and progressive weman in Egypt and has many friends and correspondents in America.

ful to The News.-Letter in Providence

Not Superstitions. He seemed preoccupied.
"Why so thoughtful?" she saked, while with dignity bern of womanly reserve and consideration of a drag store complexion she did not come too near E. Smythe, in Century. "Is it true," he said, directing an in-

ready had 12 husbands?" Throwing her shyness to the winds she ame and kissed him.

onse gaze upon her, "that you have al-

-"yes, but I am not a bit supersti-tions."-Detroit Tribum. However rich or elevated we may be, a nameless something is always want-

Coal gus was described and manufan-

### A MORMON LESSON.

AN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM THAT WAS FOUNDED BY A GENIUS.

Brigham Young Chose For the Cornerstone of State the Sound Principle of Industrialism-What He Did With the Problem of Irrigation.

On July 14, 1847, President Young and his follow pioneers passed through the picturesque outlet of Emigration canyon into the valley of the Great Salt lake. Utah was then Mexican soil, and the leader believed he could found whatever character of institution should suit him and his people. In the bitter anti-Mormon ermeades of the past it has been alleged that "Brigham Young had chains on men's souls." There is no doubt that religious superstition, rendered effective by the marvelous machinery of the arch, was partly the source of the leader's irresistible power with his own people, but back of the religious superstition and the church organization stood the brain of a great and masterful man. He knew that his power, to be enduring, must rest upon something material and tangible, and this something he discerned to be the prosperity

of the people themselves. Brigham Young was an organizer of osperity. This was the real source of his strength. He did not aim at mere temporary prosperity. On the contrary, he fought everything that tended to that end, going to the length of actually forbidding the opening of the rich mines in the mountains near at hand, because he abhorred the spirit of speculation. He chose for the cornerstone of his state the principle of industrialism, and that principlo lies there yet, at the base of a noble edifice of economic fact, reared by human toil and held firmly in place by the average prosperity of all who had part in its building. If the great grehitect and the superintendents and fore-man who surrounded him enjoyed a larger share of the profits than the workmen, it is also true that the humblest hower of stone and carrier of mortar was paid in proportion to the importance of baked it on Saturday evening. When he his labors. And what fair mind can object to an industrial system that yields

these results? So far as can be learned, Brigham Young had no previous knowledge of irrigation when he entered Salt Lake valley. He quickly realized that he had come to an arid country, which would be hopeless for agriculture unless arti-ficially watered. With marvelous percepmorning the leaves were beautifully tion, he saw that irrigation was not a drawback, but an advantage of the most important sort. He realized that it meant freedom alike from the dangers of the drought and of the flood. He discovered that, having a rich soil and ample sunshine, and adding moisture by the construction of ditches, it was actually an improvement upon nature to be able to turn the "rain" either on or off with equal facility. And therefore he rightly concluded that he had found in these conditions the basis of the most certain worldly prosperity and the most scien-

tific agriculture. It remained for a later genius to remark: "Irrigation is not a substitute for rain. Rain is a substitute for irrigation. and a mighty poor one." But if the Mormon leader did not say so he evidently felt it. Ho perceived, furthermore, that irrigation was much more than an insurance policy upon the crops. It brought all the processes of agriculture within the realm of known facts, and that is science.

It even rendered possible the control of the size of vegetables, and this became important many years afterward, when the Mermon people added a great sugar factory to their industrial system, for it is important to grow sugar beets of about a standard size to get the best results. Moisture is required to give the beet a vigorous growth at the beginning, but when it is well started weeks of uninterrupted sunshine are desirable in order to develop the saccharine qualities.

Much sunshine at the wrong time dries

"He blustered and defied me," said Much sunshine at the wrong time dries up the crop, while much moisture at the

upon an acre of land, but he found that commonwealth, which was the division of land into small holdings. Closely related to this is the other twin factor in

Natural conditions, even where there is the most abundant and well distribut. | limit I, which gives in liea of the cost ed rainfall, are often favorable to the of living at that time. In 1851 William, production of only a few crops. But the then prince of Prussia, with a suit of Mormons realized that the skillful up. six companions, stopped at the inn. The pitcation of water just where and when lodging for the company amounted to 12 needed, and in just the right quantity, kreatzer—5 cents. The breakfast coffee needed, and in just the right quantity, and by the very best method, rendered was more expensive, however-6 kroutpossible the widest variety of fruits, zer for each sup-i. e., 21/2 cents. A vegetables and cereals snited to the tem-perate zone. Thus Brigham Young cent. The dinner at the inn, consisting taught the people that no man should of soup, meat, reest, fruit, preserves and own more land than he could cultivate wine, cost 27 kreatrer each, or less than to its highest point by his own and his 11 cents apiece. The total expense of family's labor, and that no man should, lodging, breakfast and dinner for the go to a store for any article of food or party amounted to 2 floring and 25 clothing that could be profitably produced on his own small farm .- "The Conquest of Arid America," by William

"Say," said the deputy, "I put No. St. Adelelm, who, having started one 711 on the treadmill eight hours ago as dark and stormy night to visit the bishop a punishment, and I'll be diaged if he of Auvergne, lighted a candle to guide ain't goin on jist as chipper and happy him on the way. It was wholly unpro-

Hundreds of patents have been issued tured by Dr. Clayton of England as empties itself, as doth an inland brook must have really been arrended by St. into the main of venters.—Shake-pears. into the main of waters - Shakespeare. Elmo and the fire -St. Louis Republic.

WHO SETS THE FASHIONS!

Evidence That the Royal Ladies of England Do Someth The late Mr. Worth, the Pariston king of dressmakers, once said that it frequently took him as long as three years to educate the public up to one of his fashlons, and to have it adopted. He of course has set a great many fashious in his time, but the dresmakers are not re-

sponsible for most of the changes that take place.

It is a simpler thing for a man like the Prince of Wales, who is generally admitted to be the best dressed gentle man in Europe, to change a fashion in men's clothing than it is for a lady in society to change the fashion of the time, or to bring in a new one. But any of the recognized fashion lenders, such as the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Brooke, the Countess Grosvenor or Mrs. Cornwallis West, can, if they persist long enough, bring in a fashion which will soon become general-

For instance, the Duchess of Portland, after her marriage, had a strong inclination for Malmaison carnations as buttonholes, and wore them on every possible occasion. Before that time they were not much sought after, but very soon all the florists in Bond street and Regent street had a great display of them in their windows.

The Princess of Wales is not a fashion setter, but is one of those most sensible ladies who favor comfortable costumes and tailor made gowns, and who does not run to the extreme modes. She

dresses, however, with excellent taste. Another matter in which the royal family are very conservative is the way in which they wear their bair. At the time when the "bun ohlguon" came in not one of the young princesses adopted it, although it was extremely fashionable. Curled fringes, as is well known, are very popular with the royal family.

Sometimes the fashions are introduced. quite by chance. A few years ago, when a well known beauty was married to a young nobleman, the bride decreed that her bridesmaids should wear dark velvet hats with ostrich feathers. At first overy one was very much surprised, but the idea caught on, and during 1892 at two-thirds of the fashionable weddings dark velvet hats were worn with light dresses.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

SMASHED HIS BAGGAGE.

And Then the Man Who Owned the Trunk Had Something to Say. "It's queer how people stand it," said the man with the baggy trousers as the hotel baggage wagon came up from the depot and passed the window. "Stand what particular thing?" was

naked. "Permitting the milroad companies to smash their trunks as they do. There are two on that load which will have to go to the shop for repairs, and the owners will foot the bill and not say a

"Well, isn't that your way? "No, sir, and it hasn't been for a good many years. Last spring a baggageman threw my trunk off his wagon in front of a Boston hotel and busted it. He drove off singing as I stood looking at the wreck. Half an hour later I walked

in on him at the depot and said: " 'I want \$9 of you.' " What for?" "\*For smaching my trunk in front of

the Continental. "'You get out! Trunks are liable to be damaged, and whoever heard of any-

one having to pay for them?"
"'I'll show you a case right off. You had no more license to bast that trunk than you had to bast my head. You either come down or I'll begin proceedings.' "What will you do?"

"'I'll sue you the first thing tomorrow. I'll not only me you, but I'll garnishee your wages. I'll make it cost you at least \$20 to get out of it, even if

wrong time produces a best pleasing to o 'clock he came to the hotel and offered look upon, but suprofitable at the fac- me \$7 to settle. I took a written promise on his part to handle all tranks with Brigham Young also realized, almost at the first, that the necessity of careful irrigation largely increased the labor he had probably damaged 5,000 tranks in brain. In practice the result of this his life, but that no one had ever kicked this labor was governusly rewarded by the increased yield both in quantity and had the slightest legal right on earth, quality. And from this fact he drew and he probably didn't get over looking the most important principle of his pale for a week."-Detroit Free Press.

Cheap Lodging For a Prince. Accidentally a bill of an inn at Pas-Mormon prosperity—the diversification of farm products to the last degree. soler, Tyrol, was discovered among the papers of a recently deceased member of the official household of Emperor Wilkroutzer, or about 90 cents.

> 84. Elme's Light. The atmospheric delusion known as St. Elmo's fire, or St. Elmo's light, gate its name from a curious old legend of

as can be."

"Why, of course," said the prison blow furiously and the rain fell in torknow the feller was sent here for bicycle rents, "it continued to burn with a stealing? That sert of thing is right in bright and steady flame." The news of his line."—Indianapolis Journal. in all Catholic countries and sood found A substitute alines lightly as a king place in the menkish manuscripts, where until a king be by, and then his state it was declared that the good Adolshu



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength Latest United States Govern-ment Food Report. Boyal Baking Fowder Co., 105 Wall St. N. Y.

SAMBO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Enumeration Was Not Complete

Enough to Convict Him. It is not strange that the southern colored man has vague and mistaken notions about property rights. He and his estors were for ages enslaved and had no rights whatever, even to their own persons. Therefore all they could gain was through treachery and deceit, and it is only natural that these traits bred by slavery remain as inherited charneteristics, now that the negro enjoys the blessings of freedom. It may take several generations before their habit of stealing will be unlearned, for even when the colored man becomes religious his easily besetting ain will be most often found in his not respecting the property rights of others. And thereby hangs

It was a Tennessee Methodist class leader who had before him a six months' probationer whom he was questioning for admission to all the privileges of the

"Well, Sambo," said the class leader. "I hope you are prepared to live a Christian life in accordance with your profession. Have you stolen any chickens during the last six months?"

"No, sah! I done stole no chickens." "Have you stolen any turkeys or

Sambo looked grieved. "No, sah!"
"I am very glad to hear this good report," continued the class leader, "and I trust you will continue to live an honest Christian life."

After church Sambo harried home with his wife, who had overheard the catechizing. When they were fairly out of everybody's hearing, he drew a long breath of rollef and turned a self approving glance to his better half. "Golly," he said in a half cautions whisper, "of he'd er said ducks I'd be'n a lost niggah, such !"-Boston Budget.

NOVEL READING.

An Excessive Amount of It Is Declared to Militate Against Marriage.

A writer in a monthly review, dis-cussing Mr. Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," takes occasion to say that solid books, dealing with the great problems of mind and morals, are no longer read except by a few specialists. That an exclusive diet of novel reading is extremely debilitating is proved by one series of facts which are observable in every part of the civilized world. Men and women among the reading classes no longer marry in anything like such numbers as they formerly did, and the reason is that they have no pluck in them to face lives of Spartan simplicity on limited

The result is disastrons to women, inasmuch as it prevents many of them ever marrying at all. For if a woman does not marry when she is young very few men care to marry her when she is middle aged. Men marry in middle life, but they do not marry women of their the man of the tronsers, "but before 10 own age. They marry young women o 'clock he came to the hotel and offered The physiological moral is that it would be vastly better for both men and womon to road novels for recreation only, reasonable consideration thereafter and and when at work to read solid books he had probably damaged 5,000 trunks in brain. In practice the result of this would be that both men and women would have better and stronger brains. They would marry earlier and with more courage. They would face the world more hopefully and successfully, and they would become the parents of wholesomer, healthier, happier and more ca-pable children.—Euglish Paper.

> Buckram was at first any sort of cloth stiffened with gum.

> Short Weight. The Salesman (holding up a wellum bound brochure)—The price of this book

Mrs. Nurich-Nonsensel You can't impose upon me in that way. Why, a minute ago you offered me a book twice the size for \$1.50 .- Chicago Record.

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Pair.

MOST PERFECT MADE A pure Grape Creem of Texter Powder. Free from Americal, Ahm or any other adults and. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.